BROCKWAY CENTRE. - MICH

GENERAL NOTES.

A few weeks ago four boys from Holly left their homes and started out to engage in warfare with the Indians and cowboys of the west. Their undertaking was not a success, as a hardhearted officer arrested the toys crothey were out of Michigan, and took them back to their hones. A few days later the boys were sentenced to a short imprisonment in the Detroit house of correction. Scarcely had the 'prison doors closed upon these misguided youths, when four Grand Rapids boys crazed with yellow-backed literature left their homes, and went west to exterminate the red man. At last accounts these last would-be Indian tighters had not returned. The boys sentenced to the house of correction were not thus dealt with for simply reading the blood and thunder stories, but for sins growing out of such reading, In order to success ully wage war upon the Indians they needed pistols, annumition,

"Mrs. McCuig, who had obtained a divorce, and, by decree of court, calls herself Miss Moore, and her children, a pretty boy and girl, with her. McCaig has troubled her at times, abusing her with foul language, and also threatening her life, as well as that of her parents. For this he was several times arrested.

The night of the tragedy he was drinking with companions, and, leaving them about midnight, he went to the Moore home and indulged in the most foul language, threatening to cut his wife's throat if he could wife, stepted outside with as she relates, a two-barreled shotgm in her hands. McCaig, she says, was coming to ward her, threatening to cut her throat, and when a few feet away she fired, the shot striking, him in the face over the right eye, causing his brains to coze out. He fell when shot and remained unconscious until he died at 5 o'clock.

Miss Moore and her children, a pretty boy and girl, with her. McCaig has troubled her at times, abusing her with foul language, and also threatening her life, as well as that of her parents. For this he was several times are times, abusing her with foul language the with companions, and, leaving the make times, abusin Holly left their homes and started out they needed pistols, annunition, Miss Moore is the finest looking woman in knives, etc., and these they sole The corrective tendency of a few weeks' sentence in prison is not all that is immediate and making the shooting and the cause. McCaig and Miss Moore were once happy, but the call and miss Moore were once happy. plied in the name, and in all probability these young boys have entered upon a career of crime which will end only with death. In spite of the frequency with which these instances occur parents still maintain a blissful McCaig and Miss Moore were once happy, but jealousy and meddlesome people made discord and the family peace was soon wrecked.

James Moore, father of the murderess, has little to say. He claims that the shooting was inevitable and was done in self-defense. He expected that his daughter would have been shot by McCaig before this. He says no one knows what the family have suffered by McCaig's conduct in the past. indifference to the fact that the boys of their homes are greedily devouring this

money for pions purposes: 'the council directs the pastors to have in every church a free space, and admonishes them from hullifiliating people in public if they do not exactly keep within the limits of that space. The council also orders that no clergyman shall ever prosecute a layman for money due the church, even for pew rent, unless be has asked leave from the bishop Another thing done by the council is the prohibition of plenies and excursions by night or Sunday, or on other feast days. office and gave new bonds in the sum of \$50,000, with Alonzo Sessions, A. F. Carr, Peter Hackett, Benjamin Harter, Harvey Harter, Fred Hall, L. B. Townsend, Hampton Rich, Don Jones, Edward Stephenson, and E. L. Johnson as sureties. It has been discovered that there is a shortest in the sale of intoxicating liquors will not be allowed in any case. Fairs also are not to be held without special permit from the bishop, and not on Sundays, and no intoxicating liquors can be sold by them. Suppers and dinners, social parties and balls, given at night, for rai-ing money, are prohibited.

The following from the Angelus, a Catholic Sunday-school paper of Detroit is commended to the thoughtful consideration of parents: "To make the domestic circle pleasant and attractive to the children is the only way to produce in them a reciprocal disposition of parents to be made by Joseph Lannin, Walter Phillips and D. Falconer. The exhibit is to be superintended by J. Lannin of South Haven. The following from the Angelus, a tion toward home. If the little ones are marshalled about like soldierly there a strke of lightning during a storm the other and ordered to bed evenings if they sight. and ordered to bed evenings if they only happen to laugh aloud, they will very quickly seek some place less constrained to spend their hours of recreation in. The first alternative hey meet with then, is the street, where little or no restraint exists at all, and from which they soon conceive an obstinate repulsion again t every spe ies of control, however lawful its authority."

the Detroit house of correction.

In 1891-2 the attendance at the normal school proper, Ypsilanti, was 330; In 1882-3 it reached 398; in 1883-4 a further increase to 475 was made; and in 1894-5 it was 520. For the first term of 1885-6 the attendance is 584, and President Putnam is justly proud of the prosperous condition of the normal. trol, however lawful its authority."

The bill to amend the laws relating to immigration, the draft of which was submitted to the House a few days ago, exempts from the per capi a tax of 50 cents tran-lent alien tourists, and provides a penalty of \$500 for the property of \$500 for th vides a penalty of \$500 for the permanent landing of alien paupers, idots, insane and convicts. The secretary of the treasury is given power to appoint commissioners of immigration not to exceed three in number, at Boston New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Key West, New Orleans, Galveston and

The House has passed the bill the allowing fifteen days' leave of ab ence with pay to employes of the government printing office. At present these employes work harder and longer each day than any other civil servant of the government. They lose their pay every day they are absent, and every time they are five minutes late they are "docked" one hour. All other departmental cm-The House has passed the bill the alone hour. All other departmental em- will recover.

United States Senator Sawyer has adopted a saw log as a coat-of-arms. A buzz-saw would be appropriate for some Senators.

General Sherman has been abusing poor old St. Louis again. It is analorated that the last St. Louis girl the gruesome old warrior kinsed had been eating onlons.

Mr. Electrical Dictions 16.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE STATE AT LARGE

Murdered Her Husband.

Capt. Dunean McCaig of Port Huron, was

Monroe's Loss.

indifference to the fact that the boys of their homes are greedily devouring this class of literature. In too many cases tather or mother are content if only "the boys" are out of the way, and do not concern themselves about the manner in which "the boys" spent their leisure when away from home Can any sensible man or woman wonder when the boy leaves home or that he prefers the associates whose presence would not be tolerated in the home circle. If home is made attractive; if good books, pictures and music te provided, and father and mother interest themselves in recreations pure and ennobling as all recreation should be, there is little danger that "the bys" will go astray.

Among other decrees enacted by the Plenary council held in Baltimore in November, 1884, and which have just teen teturned from Rome where they were sent for approval, is the following regarding the collection of money for pious purposes: The council directs the pastors to have in every different and money for pious purposes: The council directs the pastors to have in every different and acceptance of the stomach and bowels.

Monroe's Loss.

Monroe's Loss.

Honn D. J. Ronan of Mouroe died at his bome in that city on the 19th inst., of hemorrhage of the stomach and bowels.

The deceased was a leading laws and Republican politician, an exceptionally brilliant crator and conversationalist, a man of marked general ability. He was born in Monroe county in 1847, and in 1863 centified in the service until mustered out at the close of the state.

Monroe's Loss.

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The deceased was a leading laws and leading laws a leading laws and leading laws and leading laws as a leading laws and leading laws and leading laws as leading laws as leading laws as leading law

New York, Philadeiphia. Baltimore, is expected to help boom the town.

Key West, New Orleans, Galveston and San Francisco, who shall take exclusive charge and provide for the support and relief of such alien immigration as may fall into distress.

The House has passed the bill the al-

ployes are allowed thirty days' leave of absence each year and are not deprived of their salaries when on sick leave

United States Senator Sawyer has adopted a saw log as a coat-of-arms. A buzz saw would be suppropriate for some Senators.

will recover.

Mr. Snover, a tailor of Manistee, ifell dead while about his work the other day.

Miles Carrie Gilluly of Brighton, aged 26, died of quick consumption recently. She was a daughter of the late Col. John Gilluly of company I, Firth Michigan volunteers, Miss Gilluly was a most estimable young lady, prominent in social and church matters.

The Scotleld buggy company at Ovid employ 110 men and turn out 120 carriages a week. During the coming summer they will build 2,000 carriages for Minneapolls, Minn., parties, oesides supplying their regular trade. In July, 1885, Charles H. Bignell of Grand Repids, was arrested on a charge of perjuty,

preferred by H. D. Wallen, jr. Bigneli was acquitted and immediately brought suit against Wallen for ma'lelous prosecution, fixing \$10,000 as the amount of, damages he

hould received.

The driving park association of Grand Rapids has decided to hold a meeting at the fair grounds in connection with the Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan circuit, July 6 to 9, with \$3,700

offered in purses.

Elias Wilson, pardoned from the peniten-tiary after serving seven years for a crime he never-committed, returns to the world to find that his wife, who parted from him with tears and protestations of love, had been married

3A project is on foot in Manistee to organize a stock company to buy grounds and erect suitable buildings for a fair association, the privileges of which are to be extended to Manistee, Mason, Lake. Wexford and Benzie counties. The scheme is meeting with much favor from Manistee business men, and the chances are very favorable for such an association being formed.

At the dedication ceremonies of the Jewish synagogue in Traverse City the other day the rabbi was assisted by the Revs. Mr. Ruddefoot of the Congregational and Mr. Shorts of the

The Belvidere house in Charlevoix was de-stroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss \$11,000. Col. James W. Romeyn of Detroit, has been appointed United States counsel for Vaiparaiso

Four cities—Detroit, Jackson, Kalamazoo and Lansing, have bid for the state fair. The committee has not announced its decision. R. G. Peters of Manistee has just given \$50,

A fatal accident happened in Cleveland mine near Ishpening the other morning by which two men. Andrew Hoseby and Chas. Sieberdahl, were fatally injured. They were at work at the mine barring rock when a heavy piece from a hanging wall gave way, covering both men. They were dug out from the debris as soon as possible but both were fatally injured and died before being taken from the mine.

mine.

4 J. Nixon of Owosso township was married recently. At night his house was surrounded by about 100 men armed with shot guns and rifles, who fired into the roof and sides of the house doing considerable dammage. Nixon was called upon to treat the crowd or they would take him and the "old woman" (his wife) out and roll them in the mud. This he refused to do, whereupon they broke the windows, threw clubs against the house and went away saying that they would come back again.

Edward Vandemark of Clinton has been appointed a postoffice inspector. William Camburn, a life-long resident of Macon, Lenawee county, is dead.

The \$2,000 per mile subscription asked for to build the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon, from Greenville to Ashley, has been raised, and the largest portion of the right of way

Capt. Julius W. Smith, for many years a resident of Grand Rapids, died at Seattle, Washington territory, recently, from an over-dose of morphine, administered to ease a painful disease.

structions on the track near Galesburg for the purpose of wrecking the American express train, pleaded guilty at Kalamazoo. He stated that he had no grudge against the railroad company but did have against Frank Durkee, and that he placed the obstructions near the latter's house that suspicion might be directed against him. Seymour was sentenced to Jackson for twenty years. The offense was committed Sunday, the man was arrested Monday, and Judge Mills waited only to be satisfied that he was not insane before he pronounced judgement.

Two hundred and fifty employes of the De-troit, Miwaukee & Grand Haven railroad in Grand Haven are on a strike for higher wages. Mrs. Emma S. Hamilton of Detroit, president of the woman's relief corps for the de-partment of Michigan, has issued the call of the third annual convention to be held at Jackson April 11 and 22. Mrs. Hampton says there will probably be about one hundred corps in the department. This will undoubtedly secure a delegation of at least three or four hundred.

The question of the location of the state fair will be decided at Jackson, April 15. William Eurns was run over and instantly killed on the Luther branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, at Carcyville the other morning. Burns was pulling a coupling pin, when he accidentally fell, the wheels cutting him completely in two. He was unmar-ried, 23 years old, and resided at Fort Wayne, Ind

A number of Kent county people have gone to Dakota this spring. Mina Monaghan, the Jackson hydrophobia patient, will be sent to Paris to take treatment from M. Pasteur. Liberal-handed Jackson citizens will defray her expenses.

J. B. Connors, trainmaster on the Toledo Ann Arbor railroad, was arrested at South Lyon the other day charged with cutting telegraph wires at the time of the recent rail-road war at Howell. He was taken to Howell for examination.

The following named gentlemen will act as advisory board to the Michigan branch of the Mt. Vernon ladies association: Ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin, Don M. Dickinson, Bishop Harris, J. B. Angell and W. C. Hughart. Last October Clarence Pierson, a weak-minded boy, wandered away from his home in Victor, Clinton county. The body was found a few days ago in a swamp near the boy's home. The find creates a good deal of excitement in the vicin-

Mr. Desmit's house and barn in Kalamazoo

were burned the other morning. A six-year old boy is missing, and is believed to have per-ished in the flames. Branch county will! vote April 5 whether or

Scarlet fever has broken out among the miversity students.

Dempster Lansing of Chicago, a cadet at the Michigan military academy at Orchard Lake, died the other night of congestion of the lungs. His remains will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment. This is the third death at the academy since its organization. The law and order league of Ann Arbor will put a ticket in the field at the coming spring

Crawford, Roscommon, and adjoining counties will hold a summer normal school this summer at Grayling. Prominent educators from different parts of the state, will be in attendance. Folling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling have subscribed \$400 toward the project.

The fruit on the east shore of Lake Michigan has not been injured a particle by the frost this winter, and there is no reason why the crop should be anything but good. In fact iruit growers expect a big harvest, and the only fears entertained now is that prices may not rule as high as they should, to make it profitable.

profitable.

Col. Abraham V. Berry, died in; Jackson a few days ago, after a brief illness, of congestion of the lungs, aged 82 years. The deceased was born in Ida county, N. Y., in 1804. He moved to Jackson in 1841, and was well known throughout the state as a railroad contractor. He was the first president of the village of Jacksonburg, now Jackson, and has held a number of positions of trust since. He was one of the first to explore the mining districts in northern Michigan, and erected the first reduction works at Marquette.

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee conceded the demands of the strikers in Grand Haven, and the men returned to work. The subscription of \$2,000 per mile, asked to build the Toledo, Sa, naw & Muskegon between Greenville and Asbley, has all been raised and the major portion of the right of way donated, and there remains nothing to do now but build the road.

now but build the road.

About \$2,000 must be raised before work can commence on the new Grand Rapids cable road. It is thought the citizens' committee will raise the amount, and enable work to commence April 15.

Reports to the state board of health show rheumatism, neuralgia, tonsillits and influenza to be the diseases, in the order named, causing the most sckness in Michigan during the week ending March 20.1

The commissioner of railroads' report shows

The commissioner of railroads' report shows the earnings of the Michigan railroad com-panies for the month of Janury, 1886, to have been \$4,298,742 98; corresponding month, 1885, \$4,463,292 78; decrease for 1886, \$194,410 85. Willie Hodgkins of Cadillac, the hydropho-bla patient, has been taken with convulsions again, and is reported to be worse than at any time before. It was supposed that he had re-covered. He has been out on the street the same as before he was taken ill.

A trunk marked "F. W. Read, Marquette," has been recovered from the wreck of the Oregon. Mr. Read is a lumberman in the city named.

Merritt Lewis of Grand Rapids, who, by reason of wounds received at Gettysburg, became nearly a mutc, has had his pension raised from \$59 to \$60 per month.

LABOR MATTERS.

GROWS WORSE. But Little Ho e of a Settlement of the Railroad Strike.

No one ventures a prediction as to how or when the strike upon the Gould southwestern system of railreads will end. Mr. Hoxte has refused to confer with Mr. Powderly; the cforts of Governors Martin of Kansas and Marmaduke of Missouri have failed to effect a settlement; the management of the road declines to treat with any of its striking employes representing the Knights of Labor; the latter now announce that they will accept no terms from the company unless offered to them as members of that organization; and now, as a last resort, the strikers have called upon the merchants of different cities to assist in a possible arbitration. Several business men state that such a course would be gladly pursued by them if both would agree to abide faithfully by their decision.

their decision.

A member of the executive committee says: "If we were to submit now and return to work without having been recognized as Knights of Labor, it would be a defeat not only for us but for every labor organization in the whole country. We will wait three or four days in the hope that some way towards a settlement may be opened, and then, if the situation remains unchanged for the better, every freight train on every road running out of St. Louis, and every freight train on every road running out of Chicago, will be stopped. If this shall fail to force the companies to recognize us the strike will be extended, embracing the entire country, and if it comes to the worst, the strike will be made to embrace every large manufactory and every extensive business industry in the country."

The railway officials in Sedalia, Mo., notified

manufactory and every extensive business industry in the country."

The railway officials in Sedalia, Mo., notified the city and county authorities the other morning they would attempt to run a train at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The mayor had the entire police force on the company's grounds, with the sheriff and 25 deputies, taken from the business men of the city. At 2 p. m. the train was ready to start, and a man named William Freeland stepped up to the train and gave the engineer, fireman and brakeman cach a note which read: "You are hereby carnestly requested, for the sake of humanity, not to go out on this engine." The train started out, and as it passed New Yorkave, a torpedo exploded under the engine. At the city limits the fireman came down from the engine, and train soon came to a standstill and then backed up to the yard. Freeland was arrested and placed under \$100 bonds on the charge of trespassing.

The situation in Kansas City is one o, quiet

charge of trespassing.

The situation in Kansas City is one o. quiet but anxious expectations. No freight trains have been moved and there has been no attempt made to start them. Passenger trains are not interiered with. A steek train consisting of 13 cars of eattle and five cars of hogs came in the other merning over the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe, and was delivered by the trainmen. No other business has been done, owever, as far as reported. A report received from Atchison says that a party of masked men visited the Missouri Pacific round-house and intimidated the guard and killed all the engines in the house.

The strike in Denison, Texas is virtuary un-

The strike in Denison, Texas, is virtuany unchanged. Vice-President Hoxic's reply to the governors is not received by the strikers with satisfaction; they claim there is nothing in it for them. Forty of the locomotives were run out of the round house the other day into the yard, as there is some apprehension of the house teing burned by incendiaries. All the yards and shops are heavily guarded by the sheriff and his deputies, armed with Winches-

General Master Workman Powderly has is General Master Workman Powderly has is sued a secret circular to the noble order of the Knights of Labor of America, which has just been made public. Mr. Powderly instructs the secretary of each assembly to call a full meet-ing and read before it the sentiments which follow. The address opens with an order to cease initiating new members until the rela-tions of capital and labor shall become less strained than at the present time, and con-tinues:

strained than at the present time, and continues:

"To attempt to win concessions or gains with our present raw, undisciplined membership, would be like hurling an unorganized mob against a well-drilled regular army. It is not fair to the older assemblies to bring in new members, pick up their quarrels as soon as organized, and have them expect pecuniary aid from those who helped build the order up for a noble purpose."

After dwelling at some length upon the advisability of taking in new members at present the address continues:

risability of taking in new memoers at present the address continues:

"We must not fritter away our strength and miss the opportunity of present success in the struggle against capital by running into useless strikes. To the cardinal principles of the order we must add another—patience. You have had patience for years, and had not the Knights of Labor appeared upon the scene you would still be waiting. Your scales of prices must stand as they are for the present, you would still be waiting. Your scales of prices must stand as they are for the present, if you cannot raise them by any other process than a strike. You must submit to is justice at the hands of the employer in patience for a while longer. Bide well your time. Find out how much you are entitled to, and then the tribunal of arbitration will settle the rest."

Mr. Powderly then cautions the assemblies against receiving into their ranks employers, and warns the Knights of Labor that the politician is planning night and day now to catch the Knights of Labor for the advantages of himself and party, and adds that to use the name of the order in a political contest is criminal and must not occur again. Referring to the eight-hour movement the circular says:

"Assemblies of the Knights of Labor must not strike for the eight-hour system on May I under the impression that they are obeying orders from headquarters, for such an order was not and will not be given. Out of the 60,00,00,00 of people in the United States and Canada our order has possibly 3,000,000. Can we mould the sentiments of the millions in favor of the short hour plan before May 1! It is nonsense to think of it."

After speaking of the qualities which the officers of as semblies should possess, and expecting the Knights to elect honest men of even temperament, Mr. 1 owderly continues:

"While I write a dispatch is handed me in which I read these words: "They discharged our brother and we struck, for you know our motto is 'an injury to one is the centern of all, BUT IT IS NOT WISE TO INJURE ALL FOR THE SAKE OF ONE. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN YAR BETTER TO CONTINUE AT WOrk and properly in-

SAKE OF ONE. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN PAR BET-

SAKE OF ONE. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN YAR BETTER TO CONTINUE AT work and properly investigated the matter, bringing it before every known tribunal, than to have struck."

Speaking of the relations between the church and the Knights of Labor, Mr. Powderly says:

"I warn our members against hasty, ill-considered action. The church will not interfere with us so long as we maintain the law. If the law is wrong it is our duty to change it. I am ashamed to meet with elergymen and others to tell them that our order is composed of law-abiding, intelligent, en, while the next

the law is wrong it is our duty to change it. I am ashamed to meet with clergymen and others to tell them that our order is composed of law-abiding, intelligent en, while the next dispated brings the news. I some petty boy-cott or strike."

In conclusion the Master Workman says;
"I write this circular to lay before the order the exact condition of things. I am neither physically nor mentality capable of performing the work required of me. I am willing to do my part, but not to be asked to maintain a false position before the world any longer. One of two things must take place—either the local and district assemblies of the order must obey its laws, or I must be permitted to resign from a vocation which obliges me to play one part before the public and another to our members. I say to the world that the Khights of Labor do not approve of or encourage strikes, and in one day dispatches come to me from Troy. New York, Manchester, New Haven, Chicaco, Cincinnail, Lynchburg, Va; pringfield, O., and Montreal announcing strikes. It is impossible for human or human nature to stand the strain any longer. I must have the assistance of the order or my most caracest efforts will fall. Will I have! If so strikes must be avoided, boycotts must be avoided. Those who boast must be checked by their assemblies. No move must be made until the court of last resort has been appealed to. Threats of violence must not be made. Politiclans must be pushed up or driven out. Obedience to the laws of Knighthool must have preference over those of any other order. If these things are done the next five years will witness the complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of monopoly. In our members we require secrecy, obedience, assistance, patlence and courage. If with these alds you strengthen my hands, I will continue in this way then select a man better qualified to obey your will, and I will retire in his favor.

A new secret order resembling that of the Knights of Labor, to be called the Knights of Industry, is in course of formation in Boston. A number of meetings have been held and a preamille and declaration of principles provisionally adopted. In a few days public meetings will be called analaction taken for the incorporation of the order. J. W. Mahoney, W. F. Falls, N. E. Chase and other prominent labor agitators are local leaders in the movement. The organization will embrace hand and brain workers throughout the country and will work on the same general lines as the Knights of Labor, but with more definiteness upon certain saues. Strikes will be discouraged and arbitration advocated. A congress of the leaders will probably be held in September. The new order is not intended to antagonize the Knigts of

Labor, but to supprement, and its promoter believe that they will have the sympathy and assistance of the older organization.

The Governor's Take a Hand.

A new phase has been put on the strike in the west and southwest by the action of the governors of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Texas, each of whom have issued proclamations ordering a resumption of railroad traffic, and promised the support of the state, so far as lies in the power of the executive to bring about that result.

XLIXIN CONGRESS.

MARCH 20—House—The House was called to order by the Clerk, and on motion of Mr. Morrison of Illinois, Mr. Crisp of Georgia, was elected as Speaker pro tem. during the tempotary absence of the Speaker. Under the special order, the limited debate on the adverse report on the Free Coinage bill was begun and the floor was taken by Mr. James of New York, in opposition to the bill. Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina, said that if the farmers were to be paid for their cotton in silver worth eighty cents, the day of their prosperity was, in his opinion, forever gone. Mr. Bynum of Indiana, a member of the Committee on coinage, weights and measures, supported the minority report, which favors the passage of the free coinage bill. Mr. Stone of Missouri, addressed the House and announced himself in favor of any measure which would tend to restore silver toanequality with gold. The House then adjourned.

March 22—Senate—Mr. Logan submitted

The House then adjourned.

March 22—Senate—Mr. Logan submitted to the Senate the following resolution and asked that it might be printed and lie over, saying he would call it up on some future day and submit some remarks on it: Resolved, That the sessions of the Senate commonly known as executive sessions, so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations or rejections shall hereafter be held with open doors, and that a public record of the same shall be kept the same as of legislative sessions. The resolution was ordered printed and to lie over. The bill to increase the efficiency of the army was discussed pro and con, but no action was taken on it, and consideration of the judiciary committee resolutions was resumed. House,—Routine business disposed of in the House,—Routine business disposed of in the House, the roll of states was called, and a number of bills were introduced and appropri-ately referred, when the House adjourned.

number of bills were introduced and appropriately referred, when the House adjourned.

March 23.—Senate—The Senate passed the bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Hancock... Logan's bill to promote the efficiency of the army was laid before the Senate, and discussed at length... A bill was tassed to confirm entries heretofore made on public lands in accordance with the ruling of the land office in force at the time the entries were made.... A bill was introduced repealing the provisions of the existing law which declares that when a vacancy occurs in the office of Lieutenant-General of the army such office shall cease... Other business was laid aside, and the judiciary committee resolutions taken from the table and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

House.—In the House considerable time was consumed in listening to the reports of committees. As reported bills and resolutions were appropriately referred. The House passed the Fourth of July claims bill. The amount called for by the bill is \$238,200. The remainder of the session was spent in committee of the whole discussing the Indian appropriation bill.

MARCH 4.—SENATE—A petition was laid sefore the Senate from the citizens of the Pabefore the Senate from the citizens of the Pa-cific coast protesting against the cruel treat-ment of unoffending Chinese....Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army was dis-cassed at length, and the Senate began the diarnal wrestle with the Edmunds resolution concerning the right of the executive to with-hold papers relative to removals or appoint-

HOUSE-In the House an order was made House—In the House an order was made allowing the committee on labor to report for action at any time legislation for the purpose of providing for arbitration in strikes on rairones. The bill granting the right of congress to the construction of bridges over navigable waters, was favorably reported. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed at length and finally passed by a vote of 225 yeas to 5 mays. The House went into committee of the whole on the postofilee appropriation bill. The principal event of the day was the speech of Representative Burrows of Michigan. No action was reached and the House adjourned. Marcu 25—Senatze—The Senate passed the

MARCH 25—SCNATE.—The Senate passed the bill establishing a commission to examine and report as to the value and character of the report as to the value and character of the manuscripts belonging to congress... A bill to provide for the encouragement of American shipping and to promote postal and commercial relations with foreign countries was favorably reported and placed on the calendar. The Edmunds resolutions were placed before the Senate, and Senator Voorhees of Indiana led the debute, and at the same time expressed his opinion on eivil service reform. Senator Evarts of New York spoke in favor of the majority reports, and was followed by Mr. Call of Florida, in opposition to the report of the majority. port of the majority....After session the Senate adjourned. .. After a brief executive

House—in the mouse a fall was reported to provide for the reorganization of the Oklaho-ma territory...The free ship bill was favor-ably reported, and placed on the calendar, and ably reported, and placed on the calendar, and the House went into committee of the whole on the post office appropriation bill. The principal part of the time was taken up by Representative Guenther of Wisconsin in reply to the speech of Congressman Burrows made the day before. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of resolutions expressive of sorrow at the death of Joseph Kankin, late representative from Wisconsin. The resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

MARCH 39—SENATE—The chair laid before the Senate the President's message transmitting the rep rt of the Civil Service Commission. Referred. Among the bills introduced

ting the rep rt of the Civil Service Commission. Referred. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, providing for inquests under national authority Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Edmunds reso utions were then placed before the Senate, and after debace passed. Mr. Platt of Connecticut then attemuted to make the bill for the admission of Washington Territory the unfinished business for Monday, but some filibustcrous motions interfered, and at 9:30 the Senate adjurned till Monday, when Mr. Platt will attempt to get up the bill named.

Flatt will attempt to get up the bill named.

House.—A draft of a bill to amend the immigration laws was laid before the House, also a letter from assistant Secretary Fairchild, asking for an appropriation for the storage and transportetion of the silver dollar. The bill granting a pension of \$10 a month to the widow of Gen. Burham was reconsidered and passed. After a short executive session, when 41 pension bills were discussed and passed.

The Life-Saving Service

A bill has been facorably reported in the
House to increase the number of life-saving
stations. The service was organized in 1871.
From that time up to July 39, 1885, the number of wrecks within reach of any of the stations was 2,918. The total value of vessels
was \$35,210,075, and cargoes \$16,553,619. Out
of this sum \$35,277,929, or property valued at
that amount, was saved by the crews of the
various stations. During the same time 2,439
persons were wrecked and 2,428 of them were
saved by the life-saving service.

A Chastly Present.

The empress of Russia recently received a box by expeas labeled "foilet
Articles." When opened by a maid servant
at the palace a commotion was raised by the
servants screaming and failting. Investigation revealed that underneath a quantity of
underwear was the body of a fair-haired young
woman. No clue has been obtained to the
author of the outrage, and the motive of the
act is a mystery.

Planty of Gas.

Plenty of Gas.

The largest natural gas well in the world was struck in the northern part of Findlay, Ohlo, recently, exceeding the famous Karg well many millions of feet. It is estimated that the flow is 20,000,000 cubic feet daily. The other wells are not diminished by the new bore. Several Detroit parties are investigating the feasibility of piping the gas to Detroit.

Ogilby Declared Insane.

Arthur J. Ogilby, the embezzling treasurer I the dime savings bank of New Brunswick, N. J., as been adjudged insane and sent to the asylum. His friends will make good his thortage. Candidus, the leading tenor of the American-opera company, does not like to be told that he doesn't tread the boards like a soldier.

that he doesn't tread the boards like a soldier.

Bismarck stays home every evening.

Prince Bismarck is racked with rheumatism.

A lady of charitable disp's tion asked a tramp if she could not assist him by mending his clothes. "Yes, madam," he said, "I have a button and if you will sew a shirt on it I will be greatly obliged."

Country Aunt—"It must be terrible hard work dane ng at a full-dress bail." City Niece (dressed for the balt)—"It is very fatiguing." C. A.—"I thought so, seeing as you're almost stripped to the waist for it."

A Buffalo woman has brought suit against a hair dresser of that city, claiming \$2,600 damsges for failure to bleach her hair and make her a blonde. The work was not properly done and the hair had to be cut off,

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